

tremendous potential for using polyclonal antibodies, raised in animals, both for the diagnosis and treatment of common diseases.

I would not recommend this book for undergraduate students but it would be an excellent book for those involved in clinical research as it clearly outlines the function and uses of these antibodies both in the laboratory and in the clinical setting.

D R McCLUSKEY

Tumours in urology. D E Neal. pp 298. No price stated.
London: Springer-Verlag 1994.

Urological oncology is arguably one of the most rapidly advancing and diverse growth areas in both the basic research and clinical fields today. By the very nature of this progress, an expanding chasm lies between the basic science and clinical strata. This book aims to bridge this gap, so it will prove both interesting and valuable to urologists of all grades as well as oncologists and scientists. The authors, predominantly urologists, are drawn from mainly European centres, with a few highly relevant contributions from America.

This book is divided into sections on bladder, prostate, renal and testicular tumours. The latter is undoubtedly the book's greatest weakness, being unduly focused on the relatively narrow area of retroperitoneal lymphadenectomy. The renal cancer section, whilst dealing with topics such as immunotherapy in excellent detail, addresses the molecular biological and clinical aspects somewhat superficially.

It is in the bladder and prostate tumour sections that this book excels. The editor's personal interest in bladder cancer is reflected in the comprehensive section devoted to this broad subject. The molecular biology of bladder cancer is explained clearly and the authors have no difficulty in bringing the reader up to date with all current work, including their own. Oncogenesis and growth factors are covered more than adequately, although tumour markers and prognostic parameters are only briefly alluded to throughout the book. All aspects of prostate cancer are discussed well. The current controversies surrounding screening and the role of surgery are dealt with in a balanced manner although the author's views on this matter are unsurprisingly European. This conservative bias is reflected in the substantial text dedicated to biochemistry, endocrinology and their clinical application to prostate cancer. The surgical approach to treatment is additionally covered with a thorough attention to detail from an American perspective.

This relatively short textbook more than adequately addresses the basic science and clinical aspects of urological tumours. However the rapid advances in this exciting field will require an updated version of this attractive book before long.

I K WALSH

W G G LOUGHRIDGE